The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 29 | Entered at the Post Office at Janesville Wis., as second-class matter. | JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885 | Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at $6 a Year | NUMBER 236

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's First Communication to Congress.

He Urges a Suspension of the Coinage of Silver.

Recommends a Reduction of the Tariff on the Necessaries of Life.

Favors the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Across the Isthmus.

A Plea for the Education and Civilization of the Indians.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers in a Satisfactory Condition.

Cordial Relations with Mexico and the Central American States.

A Good Word for the Life-Saving Service—The Signal-Service Bureau.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. HENDRICKS.

To the Congress of the United States: Your assembly is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. A noble and repeated proofs of the interest and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and, at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY.

The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with those constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the Government under the Constitution will disclose the partition of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each, in that spirit of comity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrage; and, therefore, in the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good-will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands, by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington, and derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The question has arisen with the Government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competency as Minister to that court, the Government of Austria-Hungary invited this Government to the cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Keiley, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the Constitution, since they necessarily involve a limitation in favor of a foreign Government upon the right of selection by the Executive, and require such an application of a religious test as a disqualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our Government. The Austro-Hungarian Government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the Envoy of the United States, and that gentleman since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nominations, and the interests of this Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation, acting as charge d'affaires ad interim.

GUATEMALA.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several States into a single government. In those contests between our neighboring States the United States forebore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, and by such council contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquility in that locality.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia demanded of the Government at the beginning of the administration of the employment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees, under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously" preventing the transit, and its necessaries from being "interrupted or embarrassed."

The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved police control where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by the Government was highly appreciated by the Government of Colombia, and has been followed by the expression of its satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the Isthmus by the re-establishment of the constitutional Government there being thus accomplished the forces of the United States were withdrawn.

Pending these occurrences, a question of much importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian Government proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of insurgents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any Power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports, not in the possession of the Government, but held by the hostile partisans, could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of the insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed *hostes humani generis*, within the precepts of international law. Whatever might be the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the State against whose authority they were in revolt, the denial by this Government of the Colombian proposition did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate a convention for the adjustment, by arbitration, of the claims of foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessors caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the Senate.

[Continued on 2d page.]

SUDDENLY SUMMONED.

DEATH STRIKES QUICKLY IN THE VANDERBILT MANSION.

The Millionaire and Railway King "Lays Down" Before the King of Terrors.

An Apparent Good Health One Moment and a Corpse the Next—An Interesting Talk About the Deceased [illegible] Chauncey Depew [illegible] Wall Street.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—William H. Vanderbilt died at his house in this city of apoplexy Tuesday afternoon. The news of his sudden death caused a profound sensation throughout the city, and as soon as the announcement was made the newspaper offices and other news centers were besieged by anxious inquirers, clamoring for details. A reporter who called at the house shortly after the sad news became public, found the house tightly closed against all visitors except the relatives and most intimate friends of the family.

The news did not reach Wall street until after the stock market had closed. It first reached the "street" in the shape of a rumor, and brokers paid little attention to it, many of them laughing outright, and said it was rather late for stock jobbing canards to be floating around, as no advantage would accrue to the originators since business was over for the day. The report continued to be circulated with such persistency that inquiries were made at several of the firms known to have bona business for the railroad prince. All doubt was set at rest about 4 o'clock, when it was announced that ex-Postmaster General James, of the Lincoln National bank, and other prominent men in bank circles had been apprised of Mr. Vanderbilt's death by special messengers sent from the Vanderbilt mansion, and soon thereafter the occurrence was announced authoritatively.

Notwithstanding these confirmatory statements many of the more conservative brokers were not quite satisfied, and lingered in the vicinity of their offices awaiting further developments. Several of the afternoon papers issued extra editions with the announcement of the death, but none of them succeeded in obtaining any particulars.

Later in the evening, however, when the confusion caused by the occurrence had somewhat subsided the following statement from Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was obtained:

Mr. Vanderbilt arose Tuesday morning at his usual hour, and at breakfast seemed to the members of his family, most of whom were present, to be in his usual health, and in a more than usually happy frame of mind. At 9:30 he had his customary morning consultation with his sons and his private secretary. At 11 o'clock he sent for Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad system, but that gentleman had to attend an important conference in connection with the West Shore railroad property, and could not respond at once to the summons. Mr. Vanderbilt therefore sent word to Mr. Depew to meet him at 1 o'clock, and then left the house. He went to the studio of the sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, in the Bible House building, where he sat for a bronze bust of himself which he had consented to have executed for the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, to which institution he recently gave property valued at $400,000. About noon Mr. Vanderbilt returned home and at 12:30 partook of luncheon with his family. During the meal he chatted cheerfully with those around him. After luncheon he proposed to take a drive. As he suggested this his private secretary, Mr. Robert Garnett, who was in the library with him, noticed a sudden twitching at the corners of Mr. Vanderbilt's lips. In an instant, he tottered, and would have fallen, but Mr. Garnett caught him and supported him so that he reached a sofa, upon which he fell unconscious. The family physician was hastily sent for and came at once, but when he arrived Mr. Vanderbilt was dead. The physician pronounced the the cause of death to have been apoplexy, although it is probable that to satisfy the natural desire of the family for more absolute information on this point an autopsy will be held. The stroke was so sudden and unexpected that no member of the family except his wife was able to respond to Mr. Garnett's summons in time to be present when Mr. Vanderbilt breathed his last. His son George was the next to enter the room, quickly followed by the other sons and daughters, who were in the house. The various relatives by marriage, living in the city, were also summoned and soon made their appearance at the stately mansion, now the abode of death.

Mr. Depew was besieged by reporters at his residence and spoke freely of the dead millionaire. He said: "It is safe to say that William H. Vanderbilt was the richest man in the world. He had made quite as much money since his father's death as was bequeathed to him." When asked to give the value of Mr. Vanderbilt's possessions, Mr. Depew replied: "Nobody can do that, but it was many millions." Referring to the personal characteristics of the man with whom he was so intimate, Mr. Depew said: "Mr. Vanderbilt never talked of death, and I am quite certain that he had no premonition that the close of his life was near. I have already heard it alleged that the recent conveyance of extensive properties on Staten island to his son George was made by Mr. Vanderbilt because of a belief that he was likely to die soon, but I know that no idea of that kind entered into the transaction. It was an act that had long been contemplated, and for which there were abundant family and prudential reasons. There was never any weakening of his mental faculties, and up to the very moment that he fell upon the sofa in his study he was in full possession of all his mental and physical strength. If ever death came to any man wholly without warning, it came so to him, and yet so thorough were his methods that it is safe to say that his affairs are left in such perfect shape that there will be no trouble or litigation in their settlement. I can state absolutely that there will be no change in the management of the New York Central railroad system. The great bulk of Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth was in the shape of railroad stocks. With the exception of his Fifth avenue mansion and the Staten island farm, he owned little real estate, and his personal property, such as works of art, etc., were not of remarkable pecuniary value, though of great worth from the artistic point of view. He possessed some of the greatest works of the modern schools of painting and sculpture."

Mr. Depew was asked to give some information as to Mr. Vanderbilt's habits of life, he said: "Mr. Vanderbilt was a hearty liver, yet simple in his habits. He was an early riser, and a hard worker even up to the last day of his life. He could enjoy a glass of wine after dinner and a cigar as well as any one, but he never indulged to excess in either drinking or smoking. His greatest fondness was driving fast horses of fine blood and he was an adept at this sport." In further conversation on this point Mr. Depew pointed to the fact that although ever since reaching manhood Mr. Vanderbilt had lived in the public view with his comings and goings carefully noted, no man was more fully and truly a family man than he. He was thoroughly devoted to his wife and children, and almost every moment that was free from business duties was spent within the family circle. He was a lover of music and often attended "first nights" at the opera with members of his household. Mr. Depew stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's charities were more numerous and extensive than the public were accustomed to credit him with. He gave frequently and liberally to the charitable institutions of this city and patronized art, literature and education to a considerable degree. His largest donations were the addition of $500,000 to the fund established by his father for the Nashville university and the deed of land valued at $600,000 for the erection of a new building for the New York college of Physicians and Surgeons.

"For some years past," continued Mr. Depew, "Mr. Vanderbilt has received many letters from unknown persons threatening his life. He consulted me about them and I always agreed with him that he should pay no attention to them. He regarded them as the production of cranks, and never entertained any fear of danger from that source. In every one of these missives there was a day and spot set for Mr. Vanderbilt's assassination. He would show them to me and laugh at them, and somehow always took pains to drive by the particular spot at the identical hour mentioned. I don't think it was done out of bravado, but from a more truly courageous feeling."

Among the habitues of Wall street the event was the sole topic of conversation, and its effect on the market was earnestly discussed. When questioned as to the probable effect on the stock market several prominent brokers expressed the belief that Mr. Vanderbilt's death would have but little effect on values. One broker said: "You can safely say that the news will have but little effect, as I know of my own knowledge that Mr. Vanderbilt had but little interest in the market. Although a member of a syndicate formed for the purpose of sustaining prices in certain emergencies his interests were such that he had but little to fear, even in the case of the dissolution of that syndicate." The speaker added, "Most of the speculation of the Vanderbilts during the past few years has been carried on by the younger members of the family."

"Do you mean to say the market will not be in the least affected?"

"No," replied the broker, "I don't want to make it as strong as that. I think the market will go down at the opening, as the bears are bound to hammer the list, but there are yet enough of capitalists on the street to sustain the market if there were ten Vanderbilts dead, or Goulds, either."

With this the broker turned and joined a number of others, who were discussing the news. Several other brokers who were interviewed by the reporter expressed similar views, and the general belief was that Mr. Vanderbilt's death would have but little or no effect on the stock market.

At a late hour Tuesday night the arrangements for the funeral were announced. The ceremonies will take place at the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Bartholomew, 348 Madison avenue. The rector, Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, will officiate, with the assistance of other clergymen. There will be elaborate musical services. The interment will be had in the family mausoleum at New Dorp, Staten island, which has been built by Mr. Vanderbilt since the Commodore's death, and in which the latter's body now rests. The funeral is expected to be a very imposing one.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the oldest son of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He was born at the summer residence of his father, New Brunswick, N. J., and after an excellent and practical education at Columbia college grammar-school, he entered, in his 18th year, the financial house of Drew, Robinson & Co., of this city, where he exhibited such industry and executive ability that on the expiration of two years he was offered a partnership. In 1841 Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Kissam, the daughter of a New York clergyman, and a Christian lady of sterling qualities and attainments. From this union has sprung nine children, eight of whom are still alive. Mr. Vanderbilt was last seen in public at the Metropolitan Opera house last Wednesday night at the first representation of the "Queen of Sheba." He stayed through only one act, however, and when he left the opera house it was noticed that he appeared somewhat weak. His enfeebled condition has recently caused much comment among his friends, his physique showed signs of ill health, and his motions were languid. Last week he decided to his son, George Vanderbilt his farm at Staten Island, which included 450 acres of land at New Dorp and Castleton. Mr. Vanderbilt's attending physician was Dr. Webb, his son-in-law.

Dead in Two Feet of Water.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Fred Rockstroh, wife of a saloonkeeper, was found dead in the cistern in her yard, in two feet of water, Tuesday morning. The body was bruised and had a mark across the forehead. She was 60 years old, and her life was insured for $9,000. The family are in poor circumstances. They say she got up at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning to draw water for the day's washing. A coroner's jury found she came to her death by accidentally falling into the cistern.

More Deaths at Merritt's Corners.

MERRITT'S CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Herbert Farrington was Tuesday crushed to death beneath a quarter of a ton of rock in shaft No. 4 of the new Croton aqueduct. A second man, whose name is unknown, was killed in another part of the works. Thirty-eight workmen have lost their lives in the aqueduct.

Meeting of the Confederation of Labor.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 9.—The fifth annual congress of the Confederation of Labor, representing 200,000 workmen, assembled her Tuesday. Congressman Foran, of Ohio, addressed them at length.

FIRE IN THE FLOURING MILLS.

Two of Them Destroyed in Milwaukee—Loss and Insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—Tuesday morning, at an early hour, fire broke out in the Daisy flouring mill, on the west side. Within a few minutes the fire companies arrived on the scene, and a line of hose was run up to the fifth story. No sooner had the stream been thrown on the floor than there was a terrific explosion that blew the entire roof from the mill, and shot the flames 100 feet into the air. Several firemen were severely injured by the explosion, including Assistant Chief Riemer. The flames spread rapidly, and soon reached the Empire mill adjoining. In the meantime a general alarm had been turned in, and all the engines were soon on the scene. In less than two hours the Daisy Mill was a total wreck, and the Empire mill was gutted. The loss on the Daisy is placed by the owners at $125,000, with $55,000 insurance. The loss on the Empire mill is $75,000, insurance $25,000, in outside companies.

Both mills were among the oldest in the city, the Empire mill having been erected in 1846 and the Daisy mill in 1848. The latter was originally known as the Kilbourn mill. Both were originally water mills, and were changed to run entirely by steam power during comparatively recent years.

Manning and the President Agree.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 9.—The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report, treats at greath length of the silver question, and concludes that the disorders of the currency may be perfectly remedied without shock to business interests by the repeal of the clause requiring the treasury purchases of silver bullion, and the repeal of the act making compulsory treasury issues and reissues of the legal-tender notes. A cessation of the coinage of the silver dollar is strongly urged.

The secretary says the total receipts of the government last year aggregated $322,680,706.38, which was nearly $25,000,000 less than the previous year. The total expenditures were $260,226,935.50. He estimates the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1886, at $315,000,000, and the expenses, $245,900,000.

Rupture Breach or Hernia.

neglected, often becomes strangulated and proves fatal. We employ a new method and guarantee a cure in every case or no pay. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo New York.

$1,000,000 to the Charity Hospital, N. O.

The great Charity Hospital at New Orleans, La., is classed by the medical profession as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world. Over two centuries it has stood at the gate of the Mississippi as a savior of the national health in the South and West. The Louisiana State Lottery contributed in 1868 one million dollars, payable in installments, for its support, and is reimbursed by the franchise of the Drawings. The next Grand Semi-Annual (the 187th) will take place on December 15th, when over half a million of dollars will be scattered to its patrons everywhere. All information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Thus you can do good, and the world will be none the wiser, and you may get $150,000 to ease your declining years.

Feeble Frames, Shaky Nerves

And dyspeptic stomachs are usually found in conjunction. Vitality is lacking in all three. How can this be created? Simply by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with regularity, abstaining from habits inconsonant with health, and by the use of a digestible diet. As an initial step toward the reinforcement of a depleted system, a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is most desirable, since it corrects acidity consequent upon a vitiation of the gastric juices and the presence of bile in the stomach, and having regulated and, as it were, lubricated the digestive mechanism, sets it and keeps it at work. An immediate gain in vigor is the result. The food is converted into blood, upon which the system draws for nutrition, the nerves as they acquire vigor become tranquil, the muscular fibers gains substance and hardness, and appetite and sleep improve. Constipation, fever and ague, rheumatism and renal ailments yield to the Bitters.

OF ALL BLOOD CLEANSERS DR. RICHMOND'S SAMARITAN NERVINE is the safest. There is no disease arising from depravation of the blood which it will not speedily cure. Its judicious use brings healthy blood, and with healthy blood comes the ruddy cheek, the buoyant step, the healthy man. So we hope that by this prudent use each and all of our many thousands of patrons may forever be healthy, happy and hungry. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

Why continue the use of irritating powders, snuffs or liquids. Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application, and a sure cure for catarrh and cold in head, can be had for 50c. at druggists. It is easily applied with the finger, is safe and pleasant, and is curing the most obstinate cases. It gives relief at once.

Being a sufferer from chronic catarrh and having derived great benefit from the use of Ely's Cream Balm, I can highly recommend it. Its sales are far in excess of all other catarrh remedies.—B. Franken, Druggist, Sigourney, Iowa.

Lima.

—Miss Ida Hull visited in Janesville, Friday.

—Miss Rose Wood arrived Saturday from Dakota to visit her sister, Mrs. E. Bullock.

—Mrs. H. Matthews spent a short time in Edgerton last week.

—M. E. Teetshorn, of Green Bay, called in Lima Friday.

—Mrs. H. Kenyon and daughter, have returned from a visit in Janesville.

—Miss Ida Sackett, of Appleton, was a recent guest of Mrs. Harriet Bacon.

—Miss Mina Gould returned Monday from a week's visit in Delavan.

—A goodly number attended the social at Wm. Truman's last week Tuesday evening, and had the pleasure of meeting Rev. and Mrs. S. Jolliffe, and R. Rockerfellow, of Whitewater.

—W. H. Stillman who has been in town for some time past returned to his New York home Thursday. He was accompanied by his brother, Albert Stillman.

—On account of the short notice given a very small audience listened to the temperance lecture by Rev. E. L. Cooke, last Thursday evening.

—E. Bullock was so unfortunate as to lose a fine colt one day last week, while Z. Brown and E. Hull each mourn the death of a fat hog.

—In order to have matters done up Brown, Lima should have a wedding soon.

My wife, who was afflicted with rheumatism and could find no relief, used nine and a half bottles of Athlophoros, which have helped her wonderfully, and by using a few more I believe she will be permanently cured. Jerry Sally, Harrod, O.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam be it ever so humble, there's no specific for pain like Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"The most troublesome companion a person can have while being away from home, is a cough, and I would advise everybody to procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup before starting." (*Drummer.*)

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

F. Sherer & Company can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs and chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a trial bottle, free

Time tried and true is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, which combines the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. It cures promptly and permanently coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, incipient consumption, and all throat and lung diseases, healing the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. Price 50 cents and $1.

The habitual use of pills is a sure means of ultimately undermining health and laying the foundation for some of the most distressing cases of chronic maladies. Use Dr. Jaynes Red Clover Tonic a purely vegetable remedy, which tones and regulates the system enriching the blood. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, blood and kidneys. Can be taken by the most delicate. 50 cents.

Prentice & Evenson distinctly state that Acker's English remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine guaranteed.

Prentice & Evenson will refund the price paid if Acker's Blood Elixir does not relieve any skin or blood disorder. A new, but thoroughly tested discovery

Rupture Breach or Hernia.

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Evansville.

—Everything is frozen up this week so items are scarce.

—The game of polo between the Brodhead and Evansville clubs Saturday evening, resulted in favor of the latter 3 to 0.

—Of late we have had a good deal of drunkenness on our streets. Last week four were arrested and fined costing each about $8. Justice Smith says he will double the fine every time after the first offence until he reaches the full extent of the law.

—F. W. Robinson & Co. are here again buying poultry.

—The orchestra discourses some nice music at the lectures.

—A young man just east of this place is to take a life partner for better or for worse on the 23d.

—John W. Clifford's residence caught fire and burned to the ground together with the contents. Loss about $1,500.

RINK!

POLO,

THURSDAY, EVENING, DEC. 10

JANESVILLE

VS.

RACINE,

Admission, 25c.

D. W. WATT, Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—COUNTY COURT Rock County.—In the matter of the estate of Abigail Williams, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued this day to Johnson Taylor, and the twelve months allowed to present their claims for allowance having been limited to the 15th day of June next, inclusive, notice is hereby given that this Court, at the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, in this county, at a special term, to be held on the 16th day of June next, from 1:30 o'clock p. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., will receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased.—Dated Dec. 8, 1885.

By the Court.

AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

dec9dowdw

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE

C. E. MOSELEY, MANAGER.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9TH.

BURTON OPERA CO.

IN

MIKADO.

35-Artists-35.

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THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 9.

THE MESSAGE.

Continued from 1st page.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long-pending claim of the owners of the ship Masonic, for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Philippine Islands, has been adjusted by arbitration and an indemnity awarded. The principle of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consistently adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view to a just and honorable settlement. The operation of the commercial agreement with Spain of Jan. 2 and Feb. 13, 1884, has been found inadequate to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in those islands.

Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty, not open to these objections, and in the line of the general policy touching the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming moreover at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions; and, although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An International Copyright Convention was held at Berne in September, on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The Envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing the Government to the results even by signing the recommendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of International Copyright has been before you for several years. Action is desirable to effect the object in view, and while there may be a question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or specific treatment, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

COMPLICATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that government. While there is question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given, yet as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the "favored nation guarantees" of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the Porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join. Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the Porte's non-acquiescence in the right of expatriation and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence in which this Government cannot concur.

AMERICAN CITIZENS MUST BE RESPECTED.

The United States must hold, in their intercourse with every power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal privileges accorded to them without regard to creed, and affected by no considerations save those growing out of domiciliary return to the land of their original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive under municipal laws after such voluntary return.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the Mixed Commission, constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan Envoy in the principal point advanced by this Government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed upon, and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

UNITED STATES TRUST FUNDS.

Under section 3659 of the Revised Statutes, all funds held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid.

The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions. It being contrary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating improper acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be canceled.

The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent of escaping duties with their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of the new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States, now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibility of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us.

Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor.

Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interest in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterward signed by the Dominican Republic. Subsequently overtures were made by her Britannic Majesty's Government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian and South American dependencies, but without result.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

On taking office I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation, such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses of treaties with other nations. As a further objection, it is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any Government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government.

TONNAGE DUES.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act, approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama; the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, have asserted under the favored-nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This Government, however, holds that the privilege granted by the act is purely geographical, inuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone, and no warrant exists under the most-favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriation for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary, the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries, the so-called notarial extra-official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates, and the fee therefor returned to the treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the Consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries. In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted.

The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions which for any causes may be without a head, should also be authorized. I favor also authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service, as military or naval attaches at legations.

Some foreign Governments do not recognize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities, but this does not prevent the requirement of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an office whose duties he cannot discharge. The superadded title of Consul General should be abandoned.

EXTRA TERRITORIAL COURTS.

I deem it expedient that a well-devised measure for the reorganization of the extra territorial courts in Oriental countries should replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judicial and executive functions in the same office.

LEGATION PREMISES.

In several Oriental countries generous offers have been made of premises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was made some years since by Japan, and has been referred to in the annual messages of my predecessor. The Siamese Government has made a gift to the United States of commodious quarters in Bangkok.

In Corea the late Minister was permitted to purchase a building from the Government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our representative has been for many years the property of this Government, having been given for that purpose in 1822 by the Sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion heretofore made, that in view of the condition of life and the administration in the Eastern countries, the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Siam, and perhaps Persia, should be owned and furnished by the Government, with a view to permanency and security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named, with provision for furniture and repairs. A considerable saving in rentals would result.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The World's Industrial Exposition, held at New Orleans last winter with the assistance of the Federal Government, attracted a large number of foreign exports, and proved of great value in spreading among the great concourse of visitors from Mexico and Central and South America a wider knowledge of the various manufactures and productions of this country, and their availability in exchange for the products of those regions.

TARIFF ON WORKS OF ART.

Past Congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists, and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad, and who receive gratuitously advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe, and has caused them, with practical unanimity, to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest and for other obvious reasons, I strongly recommend it.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances, and of the several branches of the Government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

LAST YEAR'S REVENUE.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $322,690,706.38. Of this sum $181,471,939.34 was received from customs and $115,493,725.51 from internal revenue. The total receipts as given above were $24,829,163.54 less than those for the year ending June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of $13,595,550.42 in the receipts from customs and $9,687,346.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

EXPENDITURES.

The total ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year were $260,226,935.50, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $63,463,771.27. This is $40,929,854.32 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, $23,826,942.11; for foreign intercourse, $5,439,609.11; for Indians, $6,552,494.63; for pensions, $56,102,267.49; for the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $42,670,578.47; for the navy, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards, $16,021,079.69; for interest on the public debt, $51,386,256.47; for the District of Columbia, $3,499,650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue, $54,728,056.21.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,993,235.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to Nov. 1, 1885, the sum of $369,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to the general purposes of the Government the sum of $66,818,292.38.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000.

The expenditures, ascertained and estimated for the same time, are $245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year estimated at $70,000,000.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$726,682,943
Foreign merchandise	15,506,609
Gold	8,477,892
Silver	33,753,633
Total	$784,42[illegible]

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

	Value.	Per centage.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$213,799,049	29.42
Manufactures	156,370,890	22.07
Breadstuffs—provisions	107,332,456	14.77
Oils—mineral, vegetable, and animal	54,326,093	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures	24,767,305	3.41
Wood and its manufactures	21,464,322	2.95

OUR IMPORTS.

Our imports during the year are as follows:

Merchandise	$579,580,053.87
Gold	26,691,696.00
Silver	16,550,627.00
Total	$622,822,376.80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and with the percentage they bear to the importations:

	Value.	Percentage.
Sugar and molasses	$76,738,713	13.29
Coffee	46,723,316	8.09
Wool and its manufactures	44,656,482	7.73
Silk and its manufactures	40,393,092	6.99
Chemicals, dyeing and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel, and other manufactures	34,663,080	6.08
Flax, hemp, jute, and their manufacture	32,854,974	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins other than fur skins	20,586,443	3.50

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection. And it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditures and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties.

The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of the present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interest which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

During the year ended Nov. 1, 1885, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727.

The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Since February, 1878, the Government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than 2,000,000 of dollars every month. By this process up to the present date 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the General Government would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words, to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare.

Upon this theory the authority "to coin money" given Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the Government of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000 of dollars. Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for $2,000,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined, having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the past six months fifty per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company.

Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in coin heavily depreciated, and fluctuating, and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, are true to-day: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coinage has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending, the silver-act dollars," and those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receive four silver dollars where he now receives but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country, intended as its result, will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the Government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth 80 cents side by side with gold dollars worth 100 cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that: "The President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals."

This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the Silver Coinage Act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of Congress on this subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress.

To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centers of Europe, and in conjunction with our Ministers to England, France, and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of those governments respecting the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our Consul General at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the Congress of the Latin Union in order to indicate our interest in its objects and report its action.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers remain substantially unchanged since the Monetary Conference of 1881; nor is to be questioned that the views of those Governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have, therefore, only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based upon our peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries comprising the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by these countries may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury in the attempt to circulate, upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provisions of the silver-coinage act. The condition in which our Treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his Government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars; nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the Government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan, and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds, would be disastrously reduced. The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would, in their distress, painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people, and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent, their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management, and unusual expedients by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a confident expectation that the course of the Government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by an action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question.

Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence, labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed.

I recommend the suspension of compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The steamboat inspection service on the 30th day of June, 1885, was composed of 140 persons, including officers, clerks and messengers. The expenses of the service over the receipts were $138,822.27 during the fiscal year. The special inspection of foreign steam vessels, organized under the law passed in 1882, was maintained during the year at an expense of $36,641.63. Since the close of the fiscal year reductions have been made in the force employed, which will result in a saving during the current year of $17,000 without affecting the efficiency of the service.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The supervising Surgeon General reports that during the fiscal year 41,714 patients have received relief through marine hospital service, of whom 12,803 were treated in hospitals and 28,911 at dispensaries.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

Active and effective efforts have been made through the medium of this service to protect the country against an invasion of cholera, which has prevailed in Spain and France, and the small-pox which recently broke out in Canada.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life-saving service during the last fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law requiring the appointment of the force employed in the service to be made "solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to the political or party affiliation," has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important duties.

The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of disasters to vessels and crafts of all kind within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2,439, of whom 2,428 were saved and only 11 lost. Other lives which were imperiled, though not by disasters to shipping, were also rescued, and a large amount of property was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its maintenance during the year was $828,473.43.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was, during the last fiscal year, carried on within the boundaries and off the coasts of thirty-two states, two territories, and the District of Columbia.

In July last, certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to a prompt investigation of its methods. The abuses which were brought to light by this examination and the reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the Government developed on the part of some of those connected with the service, made a change of Superintendency and a few of its other officers necessary. Since the bureau has been in new hands, an introduction of economies and application of business methods have produced an important saving to the Government and a promise of more useful results. This service has never been regulated by anything but most indefinite legal enactments and the most unsatisfactory rules.

It was many years ago sanctioned, apparently for a purpose regarded as temporary, and related to a survey of our coast. Having gained a place in the appropriations made by Congress, it has gradually taken to itself powers and objects not contemplated in its creation, and extended its operations until it sadly needs legislative attention.

DISCONTINUING A BUREAU.

So far as a further survey of our coast is concerned, there seems to be a propriety in transferring that work to the Navy Department. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they cannot be profitably attached to some existing department or other bureau, should be prosecuted under a law exactly defining their scope and purpose, and with a careful discrimination between the scientific inquiries which may properly be assumed by the Government and those which should be undertaken by State authority, or by individual enterprise.

It is hoped that the report of the Congressional Committee heretofore appointed to investigate this and other like matters will aid in the accomplishment of proper legislation on this subject.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department, and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including $13,164,394.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were $45,850,999.54.

Besides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the Executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbances, and afterward to Seattle, in Washington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there. In both cases, the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect.

DESERTIONS.

It appears that the number of desertions has diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2,927, and one instance is given by the Lieutenant General of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge, and the army a profitable riddance. After one term of service, a reenlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and a good soldier.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The acting Judge Advocate General reports that the number of trials by general courts-martial during the year was 2,328, and that 11,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts-martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the army has been tried for offenses great and small, in one year, may well arrest attention.

Of course, many of these trials before garrison and regimental courts-martial were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by court-martial. If some of the proceedings of courts martial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

The Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses, appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our sea-coasts.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The work of the Signal Service has been prosecuted during the last year with result of increasing benefits to the country. The field of instruction has been enlarged, with a view of adding to its usefulness. The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 160 stations. Reports are also received from 75 Canadian stations, 375 volunteer observers, 52 army surgeons at military posts, and 333 foreign stations. The expense of service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was $797,592.97. In view of the fact referred to by the Secretary of War, that the work of this service ordinarily is of a scientific nature, and the further fact that it is assuming larger proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to the fixed rules, which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done the scope and extent of its operations should, as nearly as possible, be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of exact ascertainment.

Continued on 3d page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c and $1 sizes at Druggists.

W. T. Vankirk,

Grocer and Tea DEALER.

23 Main Street,

Groceries Cheaper than Ever

Read These Prices:

Best granulated sugar, per lb.	$ 7
Good crackers, per lb.	5
Good Michigan apples per bbl.	2 00
Choice New York apples per bbl.	2 25
Choicest celery per doz.	35
Choice syrup per gal	35
Choice plug tobacco per lb.	40
Choice fine cut per lb.	35
Choice smoking tobacco per lb.	18
New hickory nuts per bu.	1 00
All the best soaps per lb.	5
Good soaps	4
Best Wisconsin test oil per gal.	12
Water white headlight per gal.	15
Choicest cranberries per qt.	6
Good cranberries per qt.	4

FRESH OYSTERS Received Daily.

NEW YORK SWEET CIDER By Gallon or Barrel.

DRIED & CANNED FRUITS At Cost.

VEGETABLES Of All Kinds, Very Low.

ALL GRADES FLOUR At Mill Prices.

NEW TEAS!

I have the finest stock of new Teas ever brought to the City, and cheaper than ever before offered. I sell the

Best sun dried Japan tea	50
Very fine Japan tea	40
Good Japan tea	30
Choice Green and Black teas	50

With every pound of any kind of tea purchased of me before January 1st, 1886, I will give **1 lb. of choice French mixed candy or 1 lb of choice mixed nuts.** I do this that every child in Rock County may have a "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" without money and without price. Let every stocking be filled and every heart be glad at my expense as I have the greatest bargains in teas ever offered. I keep no cheap adulterated teas of any kind believing them not only injurious to health but also injurious to ones trade. I have the largest stock in the city to select from. Come and see me if you want bargains in all groceries.

Respectfully,

W. T. VANKIRK,

DO NOT FORGET

THAT

The Travelers Accident Insurance Co. Of Hartford, Conn.

Is the Largest Accident Company in the World;

That it is the only large one in America. That it pays $4,000 a day for losses by death and disabling injury. That it has paid $10,500,000 to policy holders since 1864. That one in nine of all insured under its Accident policies have received fatal or disabling injuries.

CHAS. DUTTON & SON, Agents,

Pioneer Insurance Headquarters, East end Milwaukee Street bridge.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUITINGS!

NEW FALL

WOOLENS!

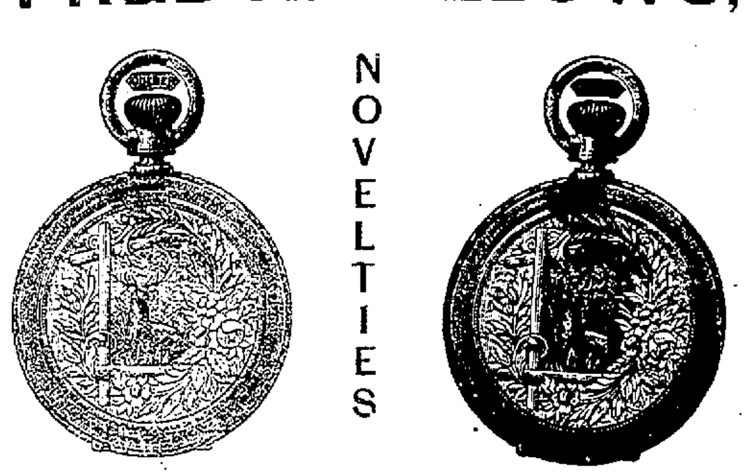
Just received a very complete line for the fall and winter trade of 1885. Call and examine goods and prices.

J. L. FORD,

Merchant Tailor, West Milwaukee St.

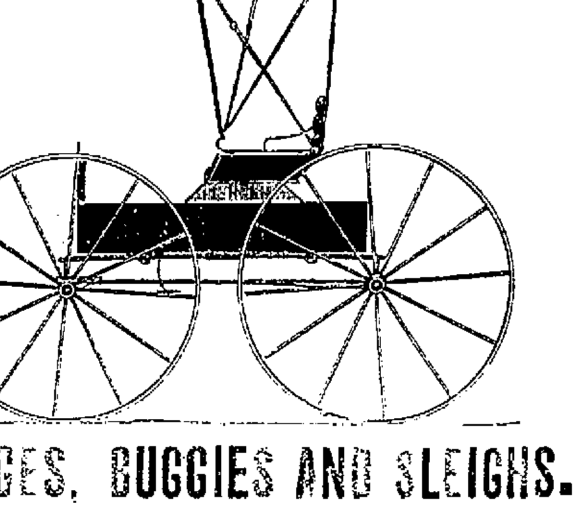
BRONZE FIGURES FRENCH CLOCKS WATCHES & JEWELRY

FRED H. FELLOWS,



NOVELTIES

EAST SIDE JEWELER.



CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND SLEIGHS.

I am now located in my new three story brick building and have the largest and finest stock of Buggies, Carriages and Sleighs in southern Wisconsin and at prices that defy competition. Call and examine work.

HERMAN BUCHHOLZ.

Grand Holiday Sale

For December, 1885 At The

PIONEER BOOKSTORE OF J. SUTHERLAND & SONS!

Consisting among many other Goods, of

Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer And Hymn Books, Books on Art, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Historical and Scientific Books, Standard works of Fiction and Romance, Photo and Auto Albumns, WRITING DESKS, Fancy Ink Stands and Paper weights, Gold Pens, Pencils, Scrap Books, WORK BOXES

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Odor Cases, Hand Mirrors, Accordeons,

Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Ladies, work boxes, *Chromos, Engravings, Fine Picture Frames* of all kinds and styles, Vases, Globes, Japanese Goods, Port Folios, Chessmen, Checkers, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards; Cigar Cases, Call Bells, Stereoscopes and Views, Card cases, Visiting Cards, Blocks, Toys, Games, etc., etc. Please look at our stock.

The MANUFACTURE OF FINE PICTURE FRAMES A SPECIALTY

JAS SUTHERLAND & SONS,

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 1, 1885 East Side of the River, Janesville, Wis

"DON'T READ THIS."

PHOTOGRAPHS!

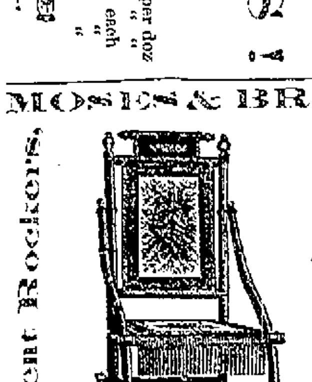
PRICE LIST.

Cabinet Photos	$4.00 per doz
Card Photos	2.00 " "
8x10 Photos	2.00 each
10x12 Photos	3.00 "
11x14 Photos	4.00 "

See our Life-Size Photo and Gold Frame for $10.00.

O. F. TURNER.

MOSES & BRO.



HOLIDAY GOODS

Foot Rests, Blacking Cases, Easels and Book-cases. Pictures and Frames.
No. 20 West Milwaukee St. jy13dly

Real Estate
COLUMN.
H. H. BLANCHARD.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR SALE.

Fine farm, 217 acres, Town of Johnstown, with crops, stock, agricultural implements and household furniture; this includes 32 head high grade short horn cattle, 80 hogs, five teams of horses and colt, four or five hundred bushels of winter wheat, from nine to eleven hundred bushels of barley in bin, 25 acres of corn and barn full of hay. This farm is as well adapted to tobacco raising as any in the county of Rock and is now offered for sale at such a price that a party having money can afford to buy it for speculation.

140 acres, seven miles from city of Janesville, good land, about 50 acres good timber. Improvements have cost $3,000, all for the small sum of $5,500; on easy terms.

180 acres, fine farm eight miles from city, good improvements, for $50 per acre.

180 acres, six miles from city, upon which there is a large stone basement barn, tobacco barn and three houses, about 30 acres of timber, for $30 per acre.

80 acres, six miles from city, good improvements $30 per acre.

80 acres splendid and 1½ miles from city at $60 per acre.

Money to Loan.

RESIDENCE NO. 303 LOCUST STREET FOURTH WARD.
OFFICE, Smith's Block, Janesville, Wis.
H. H. BLANCHARD.

New Toys!
AT
Wheelock's Crockery Store

Bought this fall all new. New Sleds. The greatest variety of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Under one roof of any store in Southern Wisconsin. Having spent four weeks in New York and at eastern factories giving personal attention buying new novelties, job lots, etc., we can now give the people of Rock county and surrounding country the benefit. Our prices are low. Why? Because we buy for three stores (the other two in Indiana) buy at headquarters, and the large trade that our stores enjoy give us the advantage of selling very cheap. All goods marked in plain figures.

PRESENTS.

For men, women and children. Our stock is now complete. Come early and avoid the rush that our big stock, large variety and low prices always brings. Goods from all countries, all the latest novelties in brass, including Brush Broom Holders, Thermometers, Match Safes, Pen Receivers, Tamborines, etc., Wooden goods to decorate. Hanging Cabinets, Blacking Cases, Tables, Standing Cabinets, etc., etc. Makes no difference who you want a present for or how particular you are you can find it at Wheelock's Crockery Store, 33 Main St. Janesville, Wis.

LOOK AT THIS REDUCTION!
ON
OVERCOATS

Made to Order from $18.00 upwards; also suits from $20.00 upwards; also pants to order from $4.50 and upwards. It will pay you big to call on C. A. BEHRENDT
Corner Main and Milwaukee Sts., Pitcher & Zeigler's basement. sep16dawly

Wanted--Agents.

For our Set of Christmas Books selling from 50c. to $3. One woman without experience has 250 orders; one has sold 212 copies in the last five weeks and cared for her family; one young man sold $69.50 worth in one day last week in the country; one woman sold 30 in Oct, and did her own housework for a family of three. Send for circular CASSELL & CO., L't'd, 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
nov13dawlm

Prof. Gilhooly's
Boxing School!
NOW OPEN.

For particulars inquire at "The Little Red front cigar store," opposite P. O. Lessons so conducted as to be entirely safe and agreeable to the pupil, with best results, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Boxing as an Exercise.

The benefits derived from learning the art of self-defense are: Quickness of eye and limb, active instead of clumsy strength, symmetrical physical development, graceful carriage, self confidence and nerve. The exercise refreshes and invigorates the system when fatigued by care, toil or confinement—in fact all the pleasure appertaining to a complete and thorough course of gymnastics, are obtained in this genteel and healthful exercise.

Open every Evening from 6:30 to 10:30. Private Lessons every Afternoon from 3 to 5:30. nov19dm

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD RESIDENTS OF WISCONSIN.

The old residents who first settled Wisconsin and have watched it grow from a thinly populated territory into one of the most prosperous and progressive States of the Union are fast passing away. Every few days are printed accounts of the death of some village patriarch, whose tales of fights with the Indians and of hardships endured and overcome in earlier days have seemed to the rising generation like chapters in ancient history. To those who still remain all honor is due. They will not be with us long, but while they yet tarry their experience and advice should be heeded. Samuel Barstow, of Lancaster, Wis., is one of these old residents and is well known, not only in the State, but beyond its borders as well. In recounting some of his experiences recently he said:

"I have suffered more or less from rheumatism and general debility for a number of years. For the last year the trouble has constantly increased and for a month I could not dress myself or get up from my chair without help. From my head to my feet every cord and muscle was stiff and sore. During this time I used various remedies, but all to no purpose, and continued to get worse. My attention was called to Athlophoros. I procured a bottle and on the 22d of January, 1884, began to use it. I took five doses and then slept easily until eight o'clock in the morning. I then got up and dressed myself and walked out without a cane. I was astonished at the result and could hardly realize that the medicine had produced such an effect. I am getting to be an old man—I am now seventy-two years old—and I don't suppose that it will make me a young man, but it will help the lamp of life to burn down calmly."

Mrs. R. F. Bowers, of Racine, Wis., is well known in that city as one of the old residents, she having lived there thirty seven years. Her present address is 1119 State street. She has this to say:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism for the last three years. I did not endure as much pain as some do with the same complaint, my difficulty being principally stiffness of the joints. The trouble was mostly in my knee joints, and it was with much difficulty that I could bend them, especially in going up and down stairs. During the time I was troubled in this way I tried many medicines without any good effects. Athlophoros came to my notice, and being anxious to get some relief I thought I would try it. After using it for a short time I was able to bend my knees easily and could go up or down stairs.

Mrs. T. B. Neff, of Calamine, Wis., who has herself been benefited by taking Athlophoros for her rheumatism, tells an interesting story of the improvement wrought in her brother-in-law, Mr. John W. Neff, of Calamine, an old gentleman of seventy-five years. She says:

"When he got the first bottle of Athlophoros, which I sent for for him, he was so badly off with rheumatism and had been for nearly a year that he could not step without two crutches. It took two or three men to help him out of a wagon or sleigh, and he could not dress or undress himself alone. He had paid out a great many dollars for remedies. He took eighteen bottles of Athlophoros, and now he can walk three-quarters of a mile with just one cane, and can hoe in the garden and chop wood."

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS [illegible]

Skin, Scalp, Blood.

CLEANSED, PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula, and other inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

NAUGHT BUT GOOD.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the past three or four years, and have never heard aught but good words in their favor. Your CUTICURA SOAP is decidedly the best selling medicinal soap we handle, and is highly prized here for its soothing and softening effect upon the skin.
J. CLIFTON WHEAT, JR., Druggist,
WINCHESTER, VA.

THE LARGEST SALE.

Our sales of CUTICURA are as large, if not larger, than any medicine we sell; and we assure you that we have never had a single instance in which the purchaser was dissatisfied. As to your Soap, we can sell no other, everybody wants CUTICURA.
MILLER & CHAPMAN, Druggists.
LOUISIANA, MO.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

Two of the worst cases of Salt Rheum I ever saw were cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES, and their sales exceed those of all other like remedies. I sell very little of any other medicinal Soap, than CUTICURA.
GEORGE A. ANTHONY, Druggist.
KEWANEE, ILL.

BARBER'S ITCH CURED.

I have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and I find that they give universal satisfaction. They cured me of a severe case of Barber's Itch when other remedies failed.
W. C. ANDREWS, Druggist, CORTLAND, O.

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE THEM.

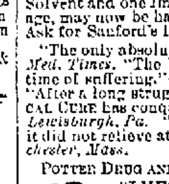
The CUTICURA REMEDIES are excellent remedies for all skin diseases.
J. C. WILSON, M. D., HARVEL, ILL.

Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

SEND FOR "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES."

GRUBS Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors cured by Cuticura Soap.

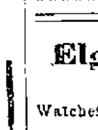
CATARRH.



The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple cold in the head to loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—*Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston.* "After a long struggle with Catarrh, the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—*Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa.* "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—*Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.*

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



"I MUST GIVE UP, I cannot bear this pain, I ache all over, and nothing I try does me any good." Backache weakness, Uterine pains, Soreness, Lameness, Hacking Cough, Pleurisy and Chest pains cured by that new, original and elegant antidote to pain and inflamation the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Especially adapted to ladies by reason of its delicate odor and gentle medicinal action. At Druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00. Mailed free by Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

Elgin and Waltham

Watches. **WATCHES** Watches.

A Specialty at

S. C. BURNHAM'S

Jeweler and Optician
83 Milwaukee St. Janesville, Wis.

RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE.

Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer. It is not a Truss. Worn Day and Night and its presence forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from grateful sufferers cured by this appliance. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 923 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all types of surgical and medical cases. Consultation and invited.

THE GAZETTE.

[illegible]Y, DECEMBER 9.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & North-western.
Trains at Janesville Station.

—ARRIVE—

From Beloit	9:05 A M
From Rockford, Beloit and Chicago	1:0 P M
From Madison and St Paul	10:30 A M
From Madison, Winona and Dakota	4:00 P M
From Harvard, Clinton and Chicago	1:20 P M
From Beloit	5:45 P M
From Green Bay Fond du Lac and Watertown	12:30 P M
From Beloit and Chicago	1:05 A M
From Madison, and Dakota	2:35 A M
From Madison and St. Paul	3:30 A M
From Beloit, and Chicago	2:35 A M

—DEPART—

For Beloit	7:05 A M
For Beloit, Rockford and Chicago	9:50 A M
For Madison, Winona and Dakota	12:30 P M
For Rockford and Chicago	4:00 A M
For Chicago	12:35 P M
For Rockford and Chicago	2:30 P M
For Madison and St. Paul	2:30 P M
For Beloit	6:30 P M
For Madison, Winona and Dakota	12:25 A
For Green Bay	1:20 P M
For Madison and St Paul	1:45 A M
For Beloit and Chicago	2:45 A M

C. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville Wis
M. HUGHETT, Gen'l. Supt.
W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
TRAINS LEAVE.

For Chicago and Milwaukee	9:50 A / 12:15 P
For Madison and Portage	9:40 A
For Madison, Prairie du Chien and West	4:45 P
For Beloit, Rockford and Rock Island	9:45 A M
For Chicago, Council Bluffs and West	12:10 P M
For Beloit and Rockford	6:50 P M
For Racine, Rock Island and West	8:50 P M
For Beloit (freight and passenger)	8:00 A M
For Monroe, Mineral Point, Platteville and Shullsburg (freight and passenger)	9:10 A M
For Platteville and Shullsburg (mail)	5:55 P M
For Monroe (freight and passenger)	9.15 P M

TRAINS ARRIVE

From Milwaukee and Chicago	5:55 P M / 8:50 P M
From St. Paul, Madison and Portage	9:50 A M / 1:20 P M
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit	9:50 A M
From Rock Island, St. Louis & West	[illegible]
From Chicago, Council Bluffs and Southwest	[illegible]
From Platteville, Mineral Point, Darlington and Monroe	9:30 A M
From Mineral Point & Monroe, (mixed)	7:55 P M

T. F. CROFT, Agent,
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE MESSAGE

Continued from 2d page

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The military academy of West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one, has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second lieutenancies in the army from civil life, so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates, and yet it is not probable that there will be enough vacancies to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school. Under the prevailing law and usage, those not thus assigned to duty never actively enter the military service. It is suggested that the law on this subject be changed so that such of those young men as are not at once assigned to duty after graduation may be retained as Second Lieutenants in the army, if they desire it, subject to assignment, when opportunity occurs, under proper rules as to priority of selection. The expenditures on account of the Military Academy for the last fiscal year were $290,712.07.

PRIVATE-PROPERTY CLAIMS.

The act approved March 3, 1875, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property while in the service of the United States, is so indefinite in its terms, and apparently admits so many claims, the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain on the statute book it needs amendment.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

There should be a general law of Congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the Government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition, the authority to insist upon such condition is clear. Thus it is represented that, while the officers of the Government are, with great care, guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place, directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted, a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the navigation of this and other important highways of commerce.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department.

No one can fail to see, from the recital contained in this report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of the contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justness to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the Government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the Government in their unfinished state, under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the Navy Department.

Congress in its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers and two gunboats, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate $2,995,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on the 1st day of July last, steps were at once taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of these vessels as would be likely to ensure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection.

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect. Yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy in which the humiliating features of the present organization of this department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and the waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us, with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy, we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department.

The fact that within seventeen years more than $75,000,000 has been spent in construction, repair, equipment, and armament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings, and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply as an ornament to the Government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present organization, and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the latest and best ingenuity our country affords and prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all efforts shall unite and lead in one direction; and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels now are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction. I earnestly commend to this portion of the Secretary's report devoted to this subject to the action of Congress, in the hope that the suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rates of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the two fiscal years $2,790,000, in the proportion of $2,270,000 in 1884 to $520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have, in the meantime, increased expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to the expenses of the department of $5,253,000 for the year 1884, and $8,333,333 in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report, that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in the rate of postage on matter which may be carried for a single rate of postage from a half-ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation, began with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree that the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close; yet after no long period of reawakened prosperity, by proper economy, it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

The operation of the Postoffice Department is for the convenience and benefit of the people, and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of the public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance, and the due improvement of its agencies, so that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the reports to have already been accomplished.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of $5 and less from 8 to 5 cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who, most of all, avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

THE FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM

has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly $1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify the extension which is proposed.

FOREIGN-MAIL SERVICE.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the Postoffice Department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last Congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of 50 cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation without such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage which was proffered under another statute clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome.

Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the Postmaster General to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated, withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid and the beneficiary might better be determined by Congress than in any other way.

THE POSTAL UNION.

The International Congress of delegates from the postal union countries convened at Lisbon, in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present Postal Union Convention in some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval, and will be laid before you with the departmental reports.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that another assistant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration to the several other recommendations contained in his report.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney General contains a history of the conduct of the Department of Justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney General. Its main features are the transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the District Courts, and an increase of Judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of Judges to the Circuit Courts and constituting the exclusive courts of appeal and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to Federal Courts, permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State Courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the Circuit Courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

The present mode of compensating United States Marshals and District Attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the Government certain fees for services, their incomes being measured by the amount of such fees within a fixed limit to their annual aggregate. This is a direct inducement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. As an entirely natural consequence unscrupulous Marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions, arresting people on petty charges of crime and transporting them to distant places for examination and trial, for the purpose of earning milage and other fees; and District Attorneys uselessly attend criminal examinations far from their places of residence for the express purpose of swelling their accounts against the Government. The actual expenses incurred in these transactions are always charged against the Government. Thus the rights and freedom of our citizens are outraged, and public expenditures increased for the purpose of furnishing public officers pretexts for increasing the measure of their compensation. I think Marshals and District Attorneys should be paid salaries adjusted by a rule which will make them commensurate with services fairly rendered.

PUNISHING MISDEMEANORS.

In connection with the subject, I desire to suggest the advisibility, if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the provisions of our Internal Revenue law, renders some change in our present system very desirable, in the interests of humanity as well as economy. The District Courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment, in case of conviction, of only a slight one, while the parties accused are harassed by an enforced attendance upon the courts held hundreds of miles from their homes. If poor and friendless, they are obliged to remain in jail, and months, perhaps, elapse before a session of the court is held, and are finally brought to trial surrounded by strangers, and with but little opportunity for defense. In the meantime frequently the Marshal has charged against the Government his fees for an arrest, the transportation of the accused and the expense of the same; and for summoning witnesses before a Commissioner, a Grand Jury and a court, the witnesses have been paid from the public funds large fees and traveling expenses, and the Commissioner and District Attorney have also made their charges against the Government. This abuse in the administration of our criminal law should be remedied, and if the plan above suggested is not practicable, some other should be devised.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operation of this important department and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of

THE INDIANS.

I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control; but it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated.

They are within the care of our Government, and their rights are, or should be protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship involves on our part efforts for the improvement of their condition and the enforcement of their rights.

There seems to be general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of their treatment should be their civilization and citizenship. Fitted by these to keep pace in the march of progress with the advanced civilization about them, they will readily assimilate with the mass of our population, assuming the responsibilities and receiving the protection incident to this condition. The difficulty appears to be in the selection of the means to be at present employed toward the attainment of this result.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of seventeen reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among Indians upon these several reservations there exists the most marked differences in natural traits and disposition, and in their progress toward civilization. While some are lazy, vicious, and stupid, others are industrious, peaceful and intelligent. While a portion of them are self-supporting and independent and have so far advanced in civilization that they make their own laws, administered through officers of their own choice, and educate their children in schools of their own establishment and maintenance, others still remain in squalor and dependence almost in the savagery of their natural state. In dealing with this question the desires manifested by the Indians should not be ignored. Here again we find a great diversity. With some the tribal relation is cherished with the utmost tenacity, while its hold upon others is considerably relaxed. The love of home is strong with all, and yet there are those whose attachment to a particular locality is by no means unyielding. The ownership of those lands in severalty is much desired by some, while by others such a distribution would be bitterly opposed.

The variation of their wants growing out of and connected with the character of their several locations should be regarded. Some are upon reservations most fit for grazing, but without flocks or herds, and some on arable land have no agricultural implements, while some of the reservations are double the size necessary to maintain the number of Indians now upon them. In a few cases, perhaps, they should be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of the agencies, while the same duties are devolved upon all, the disposition of the agents and the manner of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

The agent who perfunctionarily performs his duty and slothfully neglects all opportunity to advance their moral and physical improvement, and fails to inspire them with a desire for better things, will accomplish nothing in the direction of their civilization, while he who feels the burden of an important trust and has an interest in his work will, by consistent examples, firm, yet considerate treatment, and well-directed aid and encouragement, constantly lead those under his charge toward the light of their enfranchisement. The history of all the progress which has been made in civilization of the Indian, I think, will disclose the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching, followed by or accompanying secular education, while the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavors have for their reward the beneficent result of their labor and consolations of Christian duty well performed. Their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who, under the law, are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards.

What has been said indicates that in the present condition of the Indians no attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding law of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances. The Indian Bureau, burdened as it is with this general oversight, and with the details of the establishment, can hardly possess itself of the minute particulars of cases needing treatment, and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians, suggests itself. I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. That they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration, and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the Commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, be given all the authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, if deemed safe and consistent.

SURVEYING INDIAN LANDS.

The expense of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year was more than $6,500,000. I believe much of this expenditure may be saved under the plan proposed; that its economical effects would be increased with its continuance; that the safety of our frontier settlers would be subserved under its operation, and that the nation would be saved through its results from the imputation of inhumanity, injustice, and mismanagement. In order to carry out the policy of allotment of Indian lands in severalty, when deemed expedient, it will be necessary to have surveys completed of the reservations, and I hope that provision will be made for the prosecution of this work.

They should also be charged with the duty of ascertaining the number of Indians who might properly be furnished with implements of agriculture, and of what kind; in what cases the support of the Government should be withdrawn; where the present plan of distributing Indian supplies should be changed; where schools may be established, and where discontinued; the conduct, method and fitness of agents in charge of reservations; the extent to which such reservations are occupied or intruded upon by unauthorized persons, and generally all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of the Indian. They should advise with the Secretary of the Interior concerning these matters of detail in management, and he should be given power to deal with them fully, if he is not now invested with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of such persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question, and who have practical ideas on the subject of their treatment.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In May of the present year a small portion of the Chiricahua Apaches on the White Mountain Reservation in Arizona left the reservation and committed a number of murders upon settlers in that neighborhood. Though prompt and energetic action was taken by the military, the renegades eluded capture and escaped into Mexico. The formation of the country through which these Indians passed, their thorough acquaintance with the same, the speed of their escape and the manner in which they scattered and concealed themselves in the mountains near the scene of their outrages, put our soldiers at a great disadvantage in their efforts to capture them, although the expectation is still entertained that they will ultimately be taken and punished for their crimes.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS PROTECTED.

The threatening and disorderly conduct of the Cheyennes, of the Indian Territory, early last summer, caused considerable alarm and uneasiness. Investigation proved that their threatening attitude was due, in a great measure, to the occupation of the land of their reservation by immense herds of cattle, which their owners claimed were rightfully there under certain leases made by the Indians. Such occupation appearing, upon examination, to be unlawful, notwithstanding these leases, the intruders were ordered to remove with their cattle from the land of the Indians by the Executive proclamation. The enforcement of this proclamation had the effect of peace and order among the Indians, and they are now quiet and well behaved.

By an Executive order issued on February 27, 1885, by my predecessor, a portion of the tract of country in the territory known as the Old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations was directed to be restored to the public domain and opened to settlement, under the land laws of the United States, and a large number of persons entered upon those lands.

This action alarmed the Sioux Indians, who claimed the territory as belonging to their reservation under the treaty of 1868. This claim was determined, after careful investigation, to be well founded, and consequently the Executive order referred to was, by proclamation of April 17, 1885, declared to be inoperative and of no effect, and all persons upon the land were warned to leave. This warning has been substantially complied with.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

The public domain had its origin in cessions of land by the States to the General Government. The first cession was made by the State of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all the others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus vested in the General Government, extended from the western line of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River. These patriotic donations of the States were incumbered by no condition, except that they should be held and used "for the common benefit of the United States." By purchase with the common fund of all the people additions were made to this domain until it extended to the northern line of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean, and the Polar Sea. The original trust "for the common benefit of the United States" attached to all. In the execution of that trust the policy of "many homes rather than large estates" was adopted by the Government. That these might be easily obtained and be the abode of security and contentment, the laws for their acquisition were few, easily understood, and general in their character.

But the pressure of local interests, combined with a speculative spirit, has in many instances procured the passage of laws which marred the harmony of the general plan and encumbered the system with a multitude of general and special enactments which render the land laws complicated, subject the titles to uncertainty and the purchasers often to oppression and wrong. Laws which were intended for the "common benefit" have been perverted so that large quantities of land are vested in single ownership. From the multitude and character of the laws this consequence seems incapable of correction by mere administration.

It is not for the common benefit of the United States that a large area of the public lands should be vested, directly or through fraud, in the hands of a single individual. The nation's strength is in the people. The nation's prosperity is in their prosperity. The nation's glory is in the equality of her justice. The nation's perpetuity is in the patriotism of all her people. Hence, as far as practicable, the plan adopted in the disposal of the public lands should have in view the original policy, which encouraged many purchases of these lands for homes and discouraged the massing of large areas. Exclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of the national domain has been sold or subjected to contract or grant. Of the remaining two-fifths a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.

The nation has made princely grants and subsidies to a system of railroads projected as great national highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gain and corrupt uses, and thus public indignation has been aroused, and suspicion engendered. Our great nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud, and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made can only be revived by a restoration of confidence, to be secured by their constant, unequivocal and clearly manifested integrity. A faithful application of the undiminished proceeds of the grants to the construction and perfecting of their roads, an honest discharge of their obligations and entire justice to all the people in the enjoyment of their rights on these highways of travel, is all the public asks, and it will be content with no less. To secure these things should be the common purpose of the officers of the Government, as well as of the corporations. With this accomplished, prosperity would be permanently secured to the roads and national pride would take the place of national complaint.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the patent office demonstrate the activity of the inventive genius of the country. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the applications for patents, including reissues, and for the registration of trade-marks and labels, numbered 36,658. During the same period there were 23,928 patents granted and reissued, and 1,429 trade-marks and labels registered. The number of patents issued in the year 1875 was 14,387. The receipts during the last fiscal year were $1,074,974.35, and the total expenditures, not including contingent expenses, $934,123.11.

There was 9,788 applications for patents pending on the first day of July, 1884, and 5,786 on the same date in the year 1885. There has been considerable improvement made in the prompt determination of applications and a consequent relief to expectant inventors. A number of suggestions and recommendations are contained in the report of the Commissioner of Patents which are well entitled to the consideration of Congress.

POLYGAMY.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energetically and faithfully executed during the past year with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and slight punishment imposed upon promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid, or abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the Territory during the last year. They further report that while there cannot be found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet, at the last election in the Territory, all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribed to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national.

This is the strong spectacle presented by a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land who rule the nation as they would the characters, and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy.

The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for their defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reenforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

ANIMAL DISEASES.

The prohibition of the importation into several countries of certain of our animals and their products, based upon the suspicion that health is endangered in their use and consumption, suggests the importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such an injurious prohibition. If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this protection, I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficiency of this department.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The report of the Civil-Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the Civil-Service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principles upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we never shall again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service.

Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare, would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform, enforced by law, came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Parties seem to be necessary, and will continue to exist. Nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with officeholding which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require, that those in subordinate position who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be restrained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work.

The civil-service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service. And the people, who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate with their important duties.

THE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY.

It is a source of considerable and not unnatural discontent that no adequate provision has yet been made for the accommodation of the principal library of the Government.

A consideration of the fact that the library of the Capitol has twice been destroyed or damaged by fire, its daily increasing value and its importance as a place of deposit for books under the law relating to copyright make manifest the necessity of prompt action to insure its proper accommodation and protection.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

My attention has been called to a controversy which has arisen from the condition of the law relating to railroad facilities in the city of Washington, which has involved the Commissioners of the District in much annoyance and trouble. I hope the difficulty will be promptly settled by appropriate legislation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice President and the vacancies at the same time in all other offices, the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs and the welfare of the American Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us place among those who have added, in their day and generation, to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1885.

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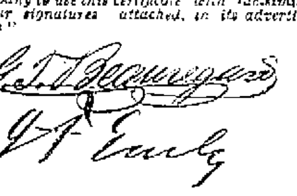

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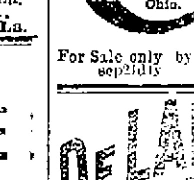

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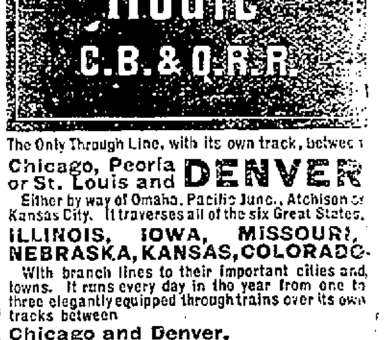

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